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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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The Newspaper Collection

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 53, No. 16
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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Victoria Milam, a deck attendant in the Newspaper Section of the Serial and Government Publications Division, makes sure that all is in order. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

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New Register of Copyrights Named:
LC Veteran to Assume New Role

In choosing a new Register of Copyrights, the Library looked to a veteran of the Copyright Office.

Dr. Billington announced on July 29 the appointment of Marybeth Peters to be the next Register of Copyrights. Her appointment became effective Aug. 7. She succeeds Ralph Oman, who left his position Nov. 26, 1993. Barbara Ringer, a former Register of Copyrights, had been acting Register after Mr. Oman's departure.

Dr. Billington cited Ms. Peters's knowledge of the law, her experience in both domestic and international intellectual property issues and her more than 28 years of experience in the Copyright Office.

Ms. Peters was a policy planning adviser in the Register's Office, a position she held since September 1983. She has served as chief of both the Examining Division and the Information and Reference Division, and from December 1993 to April 1994, she was also acting general counsel of the Copyright Office. She has represented the Copyright Office on many Library and government committees concerned with how the National Information Infrastructure will affect copyright.

As policy planning adviser, Ms. Peters has been one of the Copyright Office's principal authorities on international copyright, serving as the primary liaison with officials of the State Department, the Patent and Trademark Office, the U.S. Trade Representative and the International Trade Administration. She was the alternate head of the U.S. delegation at a diplomatic conference establishing the International Audiovisual Film Register. She has been the technical copyright expert in all Copyright Office activities involving China.

Ms. Peters also served as the principal spokesperson for the Copyright Office, speaking both domestically and internationally on a variety of topics. Her specializations include computer programs, data bases, new technology and issues affecting libraries and educational institutions.

Marybeth Peters brings more than 28 years of experience in the Copyright Office to her new post as Register of Copyrights.

A native of East Providence, R.I., and a former high school history teacher, Ms. Peters rose through the ranks of the Copyright Office, after first beginning at the Library in 1965 as a GS-5 shelflister. Shortly after her initial appointment, she became a music examiner and worked her way up to acting team leader while attending law school in the evening. In 1971 she graduated with honors from George Washington University Law School.

Ms. Peters became an attorney on the General Counsel's staff in December 1975, just before passage of the 1976 Copyright Act. The passage gave her the opportunity to become the office's "training committee of one," and for the next six months she prepared training materials for internal and external use and taught staffers about the new law. Her written materials were published in 1977 as *The General Guide to the Copyright Law.*

In December 1977 Ms. Peters became chief of the Information and Reference Division, and in April 1980 she became chief of the Examining Division, a position she held until her appointment as policy planning adviser.

During 1989–90, she served as a consultant on copyright law to the World Intellectual Property Organization in Geneva, Switzerland.

A member of the District of Columbia bar, Ms. Peters is also a lecturer in the Communications Law Institute of Catholic University of America's law school; previously she served as an adjunct professor of copyright law at the University of Miami School of Law and at the Georgetown University Law Center. She also taught several law classes for Copyright Office employees.

Ms. Peters is an officer of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A, and a member of the Patent, Trademark and Copyright Section of the American Bar Association; the District of Columbia Bar Association, including the Computer Law Section; the D.C. Computer Law Forum, for which she serves on the board of directors; the Computer Law Association's board of directors and the Association Litteraire et Artistique International.

—*Ruth Sievers*

Ruth Sievers is a writer-editor in the Copyright Office

Judge Makes Decision in Class-Action Lawsuit:
Signs Tentative Approval in Case Against LC

U.S. District Court Judge Norma Holloway Johnson on Aug. 2 gave tentative approval to an agreement to settle a race discrimination class-action lawsuit that was filed against the Library in 1982.

The case would award past and present African American employees of the Library $8.5 million in back pay—the most the federal government has ever offered to compensate federal employees for past discriminatory employment practices. Forty promotions and 10 reassignments for black employees are also part of the settlement agreement.

Attorneys for the class-action plaintiffs and lawyers of the Library and the U.S. Attorney's Office all recommended preliminary approval to the settlement agreement they had signed on Aug. 1.

Judge Johnson scheduled a "fairness hearing" for March 15, 1995, at which time she may give final approval of the settlement. Between now and then, class members will receive a notice informing them how to submit claim forms and comments. A committee, composed of class members, will review all claim forms, determine whether a claim is valid and the nature of the financial and other relief for each individual. Class members will have the opportunity to argue whether they were treated fairly at the fairness hearing, the money will be distributed and the promotions and reassignments made.

Some class action members oppose the terms of the settlement.

Marc L. Fleischaker, an attorney for the plaintiffs, acknowledged dissent among some plaintiffs but said the agreement represents a compromise by the Library as well as the plaintiffs. "We conclude that for the vast majority of the class, the settlement is appropriate, fair and equitable to the class as a whole." U.S. Attorney Madelyn E. Johnson agreed: "No one walks away from a settlement perfectly happy."

Mr. Fleischaker said several agreement provisions would go into effect immediately. Among other things, the agreement requires that:

☐ The Library create, advertise, post and fill all competitive selections for professional and administrative positions, regardless of grade level, pursuant to selection procedures in accordance with "Uniform Guidelines," the Library's revised competitive selection process, the Library's Human Resources Directives and any other relevant regulations.

☐ On a quarterly basis the Library will review selection procedure results and use standard statistical measures to determine if there was any disparate impact on African Americans and make the results available to plaintiffs' counsel.

The agreement also provides for record keeping and reviews by the Office of Personnel Management and the plaintiffs' attorneys to ensure that competitive selection procedures are followed in a "fair, equitable manner."

In addition to the $8.5 million in back pay, the agreement provides for back benefits and retirement, payment of $1.5 million for attorneys' fees and costs, payment of $15,000 per year for a consultant to review selection procedures and costs incurred by the Library's record-keeping.

Library of Congress Memberships Available:
Includes Subscription to Civilization *Magazine*

Associate membership in the Library of Congress, which includes a year's subscription to *Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress*, is available for annual dues of $20 (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 2, 1994).

To receive *Civilization*, starting in November, send check or money order, payable to *Civilization*, to:

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Information Bulletin 84LC01

The State of LC:

Dr. Billington Responds to Committee During Hearing

The state of Congress's library was the subject of a July 14 oversight hearing of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Members of the committee, chaired by Sen. Wendell H. Ford (D-Ky.), variously praised Dr. Billington and the staff for their efforts to share LC's resources with the nation via electronic access, for the service provided by the Congressional Research Service and the Law Library, and for steps taken to assure equal employment in LC hiring and promotion.

Most of the 2½-hour morning hearing dealt with substantive LC issues, and the members supported LC staff's efforts to do more with less, as the institution continues to cut back. Dr. Billington's testimony, submitted for the record, dealt with digitization of key LC collections for on-line access; Congressional Research Service staff cuts; the recent appointment of the first minority deputy librarian; difficulties with book preservation; a new storage facility at Fort Meade, Md.; the successful arrearage reduction effort; and the Library's pledge to maintain current reading room hours in 1995 (see LC *Information Bulletin*, July 25, for full text).

During his testimony, Dr. Billington introduced Hiram Logan Davis, the new Deputy Librarian of Congress, to the committee members.

Dr. Billington testified after the senators heard from one of their own: Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), who has introduced legislation (S. 1900) that would require the Library to levy fines for overdue materials. The senator was seeking "the same standard as regards to our use of the Library of Congress . . . as the American people have with their libraries throughout the country. . . . It seems to me there should be some accountability . . . not so much because it is going to make a huge difference in revenues . . . but [because] it will tell the American people that we are living like they do."

After introducing Dr. Davis, the Librarian was asked for LC's position on the bill. The Library, he said, does not support S. 1900 because:

☐ it does not believe that borrowers are abusing their privileges, and

☐ it would be "extraordinarily cumbersome and costly" to set up a fine system.

As of June 26, of the 18,075 books on loan to all borrowers, 37 percent, or 6,740, were overdue. Of the 3,889 books on loan to Congress and its staff, 1,937 have been out more than 30 days. However, not all are overdue because due dates vary based on the purpose of the loan. This is not viewed by LC managers as a problem because the Library encourages Congress's use of LC's collections in fulfilling its mission.

The Librarian's testimony focused on the progress LC has made in major areas despite losing 395 positions since 1992. Dr. Billington noted that digitization of key collections of the Library for on-line dissemination is one of the Library's top priorities. The committee chairman concurred.

"I fully agree with and endorse your focus on the digital library," Sen. Ford said. "In my opinion, this technology is essential to ensuring broad public access to vital information. Our constituents cannot just jump on the Metro, you know, and come to town to get their Library materials."

Digitization will make it possible, said Dr. Billington, "to do a great deal more for a lot more people."

The Congressional Research Service also was praised.

"If I had to make a choice between keeping an office in the Russell Building and having CRS," said Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), "I would take CRS because that is the single most valuable tool I have to serve my constituents."

His comment came on the heels of

"I fully endorse [the Library's] focus on the digital library. In my opinion, this technology is essential. Our constituents cannot just jump on the Metro and come to town to get their Library materials."
—Sen. Wendell H. Ford

his suggestion that LC's name be changed to "the Library of or for the United States," because the mission of the institution has expanded. Although the Library's chief priority is still serving the needs of Congress, it has also become the nation's library since its founding in 1800.

According to Dr. Billington, the Library has evolved into a public institution through its assumption of such burdens as cataloging for the nation's libraries, through its copyright authority and through making its unique collections available to the public. "It costs more to catalog a book that to buy it," he told the committee. "When, in 1902, Congress decided to assume that heavy burden [of cataloging] it really enabled the small library system in this country to function."

CRS "is stretched more thinly to deal with more complex issues."
—Daniel Mulhollan

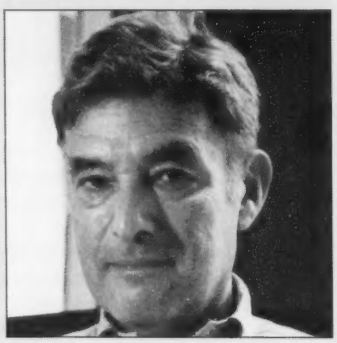
The expansion of the Library's services was lauded by Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine) and Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.). Sen. Mitchell, in a statement submitted for the record, commended the Library for "all of the good work it has done for the Congress, the nation and the international community." Sen. Dole, in his statement, noted that "the Library is not a fortress of knowledge, restricted to the privileged few. It is a true 'university of the people.' [Millions have] shared its riches through improved and expanding electronic access to its collections."

While conceding that he was "all for those things," Sen. Thad Cochran (R-Miss.) said that "from my personal experience in communicating with the Congressional Research Service, the quality has deteriorated considerably. . . . And I am sure that some of that may be driven by [reduced] staffing and the [increased] workload." His specific complaint cited an inadequate response to his staffer's question about the crime bill. CRS Director Daniel P. Mulhollan, who was also present, responded that "we are stretched more thinly to deal with more complex issues. But that ought not . . . justify any decline in quality."

After Dr. Billington satisfied the committee that LC's service to Congress would not be allowed to decline, Sen. Ford adjourned the hearing. —*Guy Lamolinara*

LC to Sponsor Symposium on Civil Rights

The Library of Congress will sponsor a symposium, "Documenting the Movement: The Courts and Civil Rights," on Sept. 8 from 6 to



Jack Greenberg

8 p.m. in the Mumford Room, sixth floor, of the James Madison Building. The symposium is free and open to the public.

The speakers will be Professor Jack Greenberg of Columbia University Law School and Juan Williams, a national correspondent for *The Washington Post*.

Professor Greenberg, a veteran civil rights trial attorney with extensive Supreme Court experience, recently described his experiences in *Crusaders in the Courts: How a Dedicated Band of Lawyers Fought for the Civil Rights Revolution*. As counsel director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund from 1961 to 1984, he argued cases relating to school segregation, employment discrimination, poverty and other civil rights issues.

Mr. Williams is the author of *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954–1961*, which is the companion volume to the Public Broadcasting System's production by the same name. In addition to writing for *The Washington Post*, he also has been published by the *The Alantic* and *The New Republic*. Mr. Williams appears regularly on the nationally syndicated television show "Inside Washington." He is currently working on a biography of Thurgood Marshall.

Juan Williams

Eyes on the Prize and *Crusaders in the Courts* are available in the Library's Sales Shop in the Madison Building.

High Temperatures, Low Attendance:
Dissatisfation with Miami Beach Site Causes ALA No-Shows

One of the world's most popular tourist spots didn't have the drawing power to keep the 113th Annual Conference of the American Library Association from suffering a dip in attendance over the previous year.

Only 12,627 came June 23–30 to the Art Deco district of Miami Beach, while more than 17,000 braved the high heat and humidity of New Orleans to attend last year's Annual Conference.

Bad publicity about an American Booksellers Association convention held there recently was one reason for the lower attendance. Another may have been the recent spate of violent crimes against tourists. However, according to *American Libraries*, no attendee reported being the victim of a crime, "something that can't be said of any other recent conference."

More than 875 exhibits filled the convention center, including that of the Library of Congress. Debuting was LC's World Wide Web (WWW) server, which features text and images from five major Library exhibitions, plus selected collections from American Memory, previously available only at test sites across the nation on CD-ROM.

LOCIS, the Library of Congress Information System, or on-line catalog, is now easier to search, thanks to another LC debut, ACCESS, a PC-based graphic interface. ACCES$ allows off-site users who have a mouse and the necessary software to use "buttons," instead of a series of commands, to find what they are looking for.

The Cataloging Distribution Service demonstrated several of its newest products, including Cataloger's Desktop, which provides fingertip access to LC's nine most popular cataloging tools on one CD-ROM disk.

Michael Black (right) of Information Technology Services gave demonstrations and provided brochures about LC's Internet data bases.

Ricky Erway of the American Memory Project (center) lets a young visitor take the controls. *Photos by Roberta Stevens*

Though traffic at LC's exhibit booth was not as heavy as in previous conferences, those who did show up were impressed with the initiatives the Library has taken in its efforts to share its resources with the world.

Elsewhere, in a meeting of the ALA Committee on Legislation, the council passed a resolution on June 29 supporting the Library of Congress Financial Reform Act and encouraged "prompt enactment" by Congress.

At the ALA President's Program: Deborah Prothrow-Stith (left) and Marian Wright Edelman; Frank Kurt Cylke (middle) receives the Lippincott Award from Joseph Lippincott (left), original sponsor of the award, and ALA President Hardy Franklin. *Photos courtesy ALA*

[H.R. 4736 was introduced July 13 by Rep. Charlie Rose (D-N.C.), chair of the House Administration Committee. The bill replaces S. 345, which would have allowed the Library to recover costs for a few new specialized services.

[H.R. 4736 focuses only on current services, sets up a revolving fund with improved accountability and allows the Library to retain damages paid to the institution for such items as lost or stolen books and other materials.

[A draft of the bill was discussed in Miami. The ALA committee decided to support the legislation because it focuses only on current operations and services of the Library and does not address new services, as did its predecessor in the Senate.]

Another resolution passed during the June 29 ALA Committee on Legislation opposed legislative efforts such as the Copyright Reform Act, which "will fundamentally alter the U.S. Copyright Act of 1976 and alter a carefully crafted process that protects the rights of authors and copyright owners." ALA resolved to work to maintain a registration system "that allows for deposit of copies of works to the U.S. Copyright Office and the Library of Congress."

President's Program. As always, the ALA President's Program focused on a current topic and how it relates to the role of libraries. Violent crime by and against youth was the subject of speeches by Marian Wright Edelman, founder and president of the Children's Defense Fund, and teenage violence expert Deborah Prothrow-Stith.

The program also honored an LC staffer, Frank Kurt Cylke, chief of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Mr. Cylke received the Joseph W. Lippincott Award (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 2) for "a lifetime of distinguished librarianship."

Ms. Prothrow-Stith spoke about "the business of preventing violence." According to her, the business of preventing violence "is about all of us raising the children and helping communities have libraries and other community services." The audience of more than 4,000 cheered. "It's hard to be a parent when people will do or say anything to make money," she added, referring to how the sale of illegal drugs has wrecked some communities.

She also decried a culture that "celebrates mean. We've got to use our literature and libraries to change this meanness, because it's killing us.

"There is something particularly mean about what we are doing about violence. We are waiting till our kids are in trouble before we do something." Ms. Prothrow-Stith called for "primary prevention" of teen violence and condemned the easy availability of guns in America. "It makes no sense to spend $35,000 to jail someone for 70 years when we won't spend $2,000 a year to give someone a summer job. We have to spend money soon enough, otherwise it's going to kill us," she concluded.

Marian Wright Edelman exhorted the audience to attack the "mindless menace of violence in America. She recalled a speech delivered by Robert Kennedy after the death of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968. "Eight hundred thousand Americans have been killed by guns since then," she said, "and another 520,000 have died from other weapons in our nation's undeclared civil war."

—*Guy Lamolinara*

'Against Hitler':
Exhibition Commemorating German Resistance Opens

July 14 at the Library was a night to take note of what has "often been taken for granted" in democratic societies.

So said Dr. Billington during the opening reception for the exhibition "Against Hitler: German Resistance to National Socialism, 1933–1945." The exhibition, which closed Sept. 2, commemorates the small group of Germans who had the courage to rebel against the Nazi regime. "The July 20, 1944, plot to assassinate Hitler [by Col. Claus Schenk von Stauffenberg], while a failure, was nevertheless the most conspicuous example of concerted German resistance," he added.

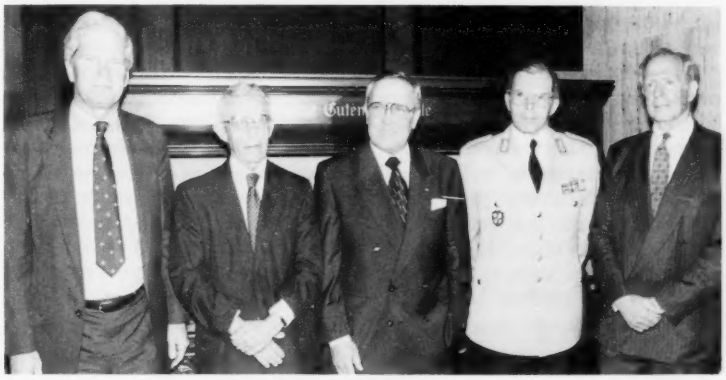
The evening drew many prominent Washingtonians to the Library, notably Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.); Rep. Charles H. Taylor (R-N.C.); CIA Director R. James Woolsey; U.S. Army Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; his German counterpart, Gen. Klaus Naumann; Immo Stabreit, German ambassador to the United States, (who participated in a related symposium at LC; story on page 326); Damian von Stauffenberg, a relative of Claus; and Adriaan Jacobovits de Szeged, the Netherlands ambassador to the United States. Also present was a delegation of the German Press and Information Office, Bonn.

"This exhibition tells the story of those isolated individuals and groups in Germany who struck a blow for freedom and justice, often with no support from within Germany and very little support from without," Dr. Billington said. He concluded by acknowledging the work of Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division, who coordinated the event with Robert Wolfe, deputy director of Captured German Records at the National Archives.

Speaking as a representative of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Walter Wallmann, former mayor of Frankfurt, was thankful for the "friendship and help offered us Germans by so many Americans in years past, [including] the incalculable support your country provided after the fall of the Berlin Wall on Nov. 9, 1989, and subsequent German unification."

Although the exhibition spotlights the German resisters, "we have no intention of forgetting or minimizing the terrible injustice perpetrated by Germans in the name of the German nation," Dr. Wallmann added.

For Gen. Naumann, the purpose of the exhibition was to "document an episode of German history with which, on the one hand, not all that many people are familiar, but about which, on the other hand, there have, for numerous and diverse reasons, been fierce and controversial discussions right up to the present day."



Dr. Billington (from left), Robert Wolfe, Walter Wallmann, Gen. Klaus Naumann and Hans von Dohnanyi during the opening reception for "Against Hitler"; Dr. Billington has a word with German Ambassador Immo Stabreit. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Damian von Stauffenberg, whose relative attempted to assassinate Hitler, is escorted through the exhibition by Margrit Krewson.

One of those controversies centers on the German Communist resisters "who were not committed to human rights and who later helped to establish a new dictatorship" in East Germany, Gen. Naumann said.

The next speaker was intimately affected by the fate of one who dared to stand up to Hitler. Hans von Dohnanyi resisted Hitler's genocide and lost his life because of it. His son, Klaus, remarked that "heroes are a rare species."

Closing remarks, delivered by Mr. Wolfe, noted that the exhibition commemorates "not those who acquiesced, let alone collaborated, in Nazi destruction of freedom, its aggression and mass murder in Germany and abroad, but those Germans who risked resistance in small or large ways, early or late, at lesser or greater cost to themselves and their kith and kin."

—*Guy Lamolinara*

Assessing Germany's Resistance To Hitler's Holocaust

During World War II, on July 20, 1944, Col. Claus Schenk von Stauffenberg tried to assassinate Adolf Hitler during a staff meeting inside Hitler's East Prussian headquarters. He placed a bomb beneath the conference table, excused himself from the staff meeting and raced to the airfield to rush back to Berlin. Von Stauffenberg was certain Hitler would be killed. He was wrong, and it cost him his life and the lives of his co-conspirators.

To mark the 50th anniversary of this event, the Library and the German government sponsored a symposium "Neither Glorify nor Disparage: An Assessment of the German Resistance to Hitler." Held on July 20, the symposium accompanied the exhibition "Against Hitler: German Resistance to National Socialism, 1933–1945," on view until Sept. 2 in the Madison Gallery.

The symposium panel consisted of Beate Ruhm von Oppen, a tutor of history at St. John's College in Maryland, who had served in British intelligence during the war; Robert Wolfe, the deputy director of Captured German Records at the National Archives, who was part of the American Occupation Force in Germany immediately after the war; Sybil Milton, senior historian at the U.S. Holocaust Museum; Dr. Immo Stabreit, German ambassador to the United States; and Armin Mruck, a professor of history from Towson State University in Maryland, who could not attend (his paper was read by Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division, who organized the symposium with Mr. Wolfe).

The symposium participants discussed many aspects of German resistance, including the work of Stauffenberg's group, which has sometimes been dismissed as a band of aristocratic, opportunistic officers who, after realizing the Germans would lose the war, decided to kill Hitler to gain better terms from the Allies.

Almost all the panelists contested this view. Professor von Oppen, in her paper, "A Half-Century of Assessments of the German Resistance," noted that several of the plotters were motivated by humanitarian concerns. For example, Lt. Axel von dem Bussche, after witnessing a Nazi massacre of Jews, volunteered to blow himself up with Hitler. Hans von Dohnanyi, another conspirator, documented atrocities of the Nazi regime as early as 1938 and also helped Jews escape to Switzerland. The Nazis then sent him to a concentration camp and executed him in April 1945, which Mr. Wolfe documented in his paper, "Clandestine Resistance to a Totalitarian Regime: The Perils of Contemporary Documentation."

"The army leadership planned to arrest the government if Hitler ordered an invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1938. Instead, the British gave him the Sudeten [province of Czechoslovakia] and another political triumph," the ambassador said.

Moreover, even before 1938, the German resistance had begun seeking foreign help.

From Professor Mruck's paper, "American Reaction to Overtures from the German Resistance," Ms. Krewson read, "As early as the late summer of 1937, the German resistance sought support from the United States and other countries. Dr. Carl Goerdeler went on a government-authorized fact-finding mission to the United States. He had two purposes, [officially] to inform the Nazi government of the strength of western democracies, thus strengthening Germany's peace party, and [unofficially] to establish personal contact with influential personalities who might help the resistance."

Because the representatives of the German resistance often arrived as representatives of Nazi Germany, Americans were naturally suspicious of their being Nazi agents, Dr. Mruck said. Adam von Trott zu Solz, another anti-Nazi (who was later executed), met with members of the Roosevelt administration, but was not taken seriously. A friend, Dr. Mruck said, chided him for not successfully conveying his anti-Nazi sentiments to the State Department.

Von Stauffenberg's attempt on Hitler's life is the most famous, but hardly the first. In 1939 Johann Georg Elser, working alone, exploded a bomb at a Nazi Party meeting. Unfortunately, Hitler had left the meeting early.

Four years later, plotters made two attempts to assassinate Hitler. Both attempts were foiled, the first by an Allied air raid, the second because the bomb failed to explode. Hitler escaped unaware that anyone was plotting against him. Von Stauffenberg's attempt followed in 1944.

Mr. Wolfe offered several reasons for the delay in mounting another assassination attempt. Of course, Hitler was very well protected, but "there was difficulty of communication among conspirators in a police state where everyone was under constant surveillance," Mr. Wolfe said. There was also "the heinous Nazi practice of taking kith and kin hostage," and it was almost unthinkable for a soldier to breach his "unconditional oath of loyalty to the head of state," he added.

Not only was the resistance slow in getting organized, but it also remained small. Dr. Milton attributed this to a German desire for conformity and the "ruthless and systematic nature of Nazi surveillance and repression that eliminated most possibilities of domestic opposition.

"By June 1933 the political opposition was driven underground and paralyzed by mass arrests," she said.

The remaining opposition was never able to dent the general passivity and even popular support for Nazi policies within the Reich. Like political resistance, helping Jews was a criminal offense in Nazi Germany, Dr. Milton explained in her paper, "With a Touch of Compassion." Once the war began, she said, resistance to the Nazi regime was considered treason.

Just as political opponents were jailed, Jews were also arrested openly, without any significant resistance from non-Jews. However, a small number of people resisted the Nazis by hiding and helping Jews.

"As the war ground on, Germans began to realize they had been duped by Hitler. They also realized they had failed morally because they had lacked the courage to stop him," Ambassador Stabreit said.

Had the July 20 plot succeeded, he continued, millions of Nazi victims and, in particular, Jews would have lived.

For those who did choose to resist, he said, "it is hard to imagine how isolated they must have felt, having been rejected by the Allies and labeled traitors [by fellow Germans]."

–Jeff Pines

Jeff Pines is on the staff of the Public Affairs Office.

Cuban Music Legend 'Cachao' to Perform At LC During Hispanic Heritage Month

Epic recording artist Cachao and his orchestra will perform a concert celebrating the first day of National Hispanic Heritage Month on Sept. 15 from noon to 1 p.m. on the steps of the Library's Jefferson Building.

The concert, which is free and open to the public, is sponsored by the American Folklife Center, with assistance from Epic Records and the Hispanic Division.

Born into a musical family in Havana in 1918, Israel Lopez (now known as Cachao) has played a pioneering role in the development of Cuban music for almost 60 years. Considered a bass virtuoso, Cachao is a composer, arranger and bandleader. He also plays the trumpet, piano, celeste and bongos. By the time he was 19, Cachao and his brother Orestes had invented the mambo. It was first played over a Cuban radio station in 1938. The mambo has been called the perfect illustration of the process of creolization, or the intermingling of European and African musical approaches.

Federal Theatre Archives Available This Month at LC

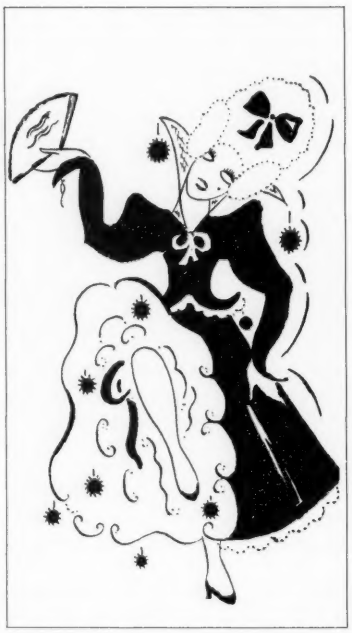
The Federal Theatre Project Archives, consisting of 1,150 linear feet of material from the government-sponsored theater program that was part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) from 1935 to 1939, will be accessible to researchers at the Library of Congress beginning Sept. 12.

The collection will be kept together as an integral unit and will be served to researchers and readers through the Library's Performing Arts Reading Room in the Madison Building.

The Federal Theatre Project collection originally came to the Library over a period of years, from 1939 to 1946; the largest segment was transferred from the Washington office of the WPA in 1940. It was loaned temporarily to George Mason University in 1974 with the understanding that the collection would be organized and described. During those intervening years, the staff at George Mason University has done a fine job of carrying out this responsibility.

In the last few years, the Library of Congress has been recalling all outstanding loans of the Library's collections, of which the Federal Theatre Project archives is one, in order to ensure their preservation, security and easy access. This collection, full of very fragile materials, will receive the special conservation treatment that the Library's experts can uniquely provide.

The opening of the James Madison Building in 1980 allowed the development of a multipurpose Performing Arts Reading Room, where music, dance, theater and recorded sound collections can be served in a central location on Capitol Hill. Students and scholars will be able to study the Federal Theatre Project materials in conjunction with the many complementary collections from that era held at the Library,



Federal Theatre Project poster

such as the Federal Writers' Project, the Works Progress Administration, the Farm Security Administration photographic archives and the Historic American Buildings Survey. In addition, the Library's collections of copyright drama scripts, musical theater materials and the papers of many directors, producers, actors and writers will assist the scholar doing research in this field.

The Federal Theatre Project was one of four federal arts projects established in 1935 as part of the Roosevelt administration's Works Progress Administration. The programs were intended to provide meaningful employment for professional artists who were affected by the Great Depression. Although it existed for only five brief years, 1935 to 1939, the organized talents and abilities of these artists were responsible for some of the most exciting and interesting theater in the nation during that time. Stage productions included plays, musical revues, vaudeville, dance, children's theater and puppetry—and in many cases gave now well-known artists their first break in the world of the theater.

The archives includes a tremendous variety of materials that document the Federal Theatre Project's years of operation: billboards, cast lists, correspondence, costume designs, financial records, lighting cue sheets, music, playbills, production bulletins, programs, reviews and press clippings, radio scripts, property lists, set designs and scrapbooks. There are 5,000 play scripts and 2,500 titles, ranging from vaudeville to the classics; 23 large drawers of approximately 1,000 posters, done by silk screen, offset, letterpress and by hand; and 31 file drawers of some 23,000 black-and-white photographs.

As part of its continuing efforts to make special collections from the Library widely accessible electronically, the Library will digitize several hundred documents from the collection as a special demonstration project. If successful, the demonstration will provide the basis for further digitization efforts.

Ruth Kerns, a former reference librarian at George Mason University who worked with this collection for many years, will serve as a consultant to the Library. In addition to ensuring continuity of service to researchers working with the materials, she will advise the Library on the transfer of the archives and their arrangement, conservation and duplication.

The collection will be available in the Performing Arts Reading Room (LM-113) beginning Sept. 12. It is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday; the telephone number is (202) 707-5507.

Arthur Szyk—Soldier in Art:

Rare Polish Poster from World War II Discovered

While conducting research at the Library on his forthcoming biography of Polish-born artist-illustrator Arthur Szyk (1894–1951), Professor Joseph P. Ansell of Otterbein College made a remarkable discovery. Among the Library's extensive poster collections is an extremely rare example designed by Szyk in 1943 to support Polish War Relief, a member agency of the U.S. National War Fund. Professor Ansell believes there may be fewer than a half-dozen copies of Szyk's "Poland Fights Nazi Dragon—Polish War Relief" in existence. The poster is a beautiful example of a work by an artist who devoted his entire career to fighting for freedom and religious tolerance

Produced at the darkest moment of the war, Szyk's poster portrays St. George as a soldier, the personification of Poland, fighting the Nazi dragon that was consuming Europe. The motif of St. George and the dragon was one Szyk turned to many times throughout his career when depicting the concept of good triumphing over evil. The poster is typical of Szyk's political drawings and is an example of his work on behalf of war-related causes.

The aim of the poster was not only to promote war relief efforts but to boost recruitment from within the Polish-American community, whose approximately 3 million members represented the third largest ethnic group in America.

Szyk was born in Lodz, Poland. As a young man, he studied for four years at the Julian Academy in Paris and later at the Krakow Academy of Fine Arts under Teodor Axentowicz. Szyk did not work in the prevailing modernist tradition; his miniature paintings and illustrations were influenced by medieval and Persian manuscript illumination. Szyk's jewellike colors and striking combinations of patterns were praised by critics and collectors. By the 1920s, he was well known throughout Europe and the United States. His work entered many important collections, including those of the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris and the White House.

From the Sept. 1, 1939, German invasion of his native country until the end of World War II, Szyk devoted his energy to fighting the Axis powers through his art. He moved to the United States in 1940 and immediately offered his artistic services to his new homeland. He was an avid and consistent supporter of fund-raising efforts during the war. Szyk donated his drawings to most relief organizations and created illustrations for the U.S. Treasury Department bond drives. He illustrated magazine covers for *Time* and *Collier's* and was a political cartoonist for several newspapers. Many of these works were also exhibited in museums and art galleries throughout the United States. More than 1 million soldiers saw his anti-Fascist caricatures at military training centers and exhibitions of his works at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., and at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, N.Y.

"Poland Fights Nazi Dragon" by Arthur Szyk may be one of fewer than a half-dozen copies extant today.

Szyk regarded himself as "FDR's soldier in art" and eventually became a naturalized American citizen in 1946. Eleanor Roosevelt declared that his work fought the Axis powers "as truly as any of us who cannot actually be on the fighting fronts." Many considered him the foremost political artist in the country. One survey conducted by *Esquire* magazine in 1941 reported that Szyk's political cartoons were "more popular with young Americans in training under the Selective Service Act than photos of movie actresses or 'pin-up girls.'"

The "Poland Fights Nazi Dragon" poster is not Szyk's only connection with the Library of Congress. Other works by Szyk are in the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections, Prints and Photographs and the Humanities and Social Sciences divisions as well as the Hebraic Section. In 1934 the Library exhibited his series of miniature paintings, "George Washington and His Times," which he later presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a gift from the Polish people.

—Zbigniew Kantorosinski with Joseph P. Ansell

Zbigniew Kantorosinski is an acquisitions librarian in the Order Division; Joseph Ansell is professor and chairperson of the Visual Arts Department at Otterbein College.

GASKIYA
EL PAIS
Moeletsi oa Basotho
الأهرام
Chicago Sun-Times
ΕΘΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΗΡΥΞ
JORNAL DO BRASIL
THE STATESMAN
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
The New York Times
LE FIGARO
Afro-American
EE.UU. debe ser firme en sus negociaciones con la Unión Soviética
DIARIO LAS AMERICAS
Lanza el Papa duro ataque contra las drogas
Noriega dice que fracasaron

Read All About It:

LC's Vast Newspaper Collection Offers a World of Choices

by Jeanne Smith

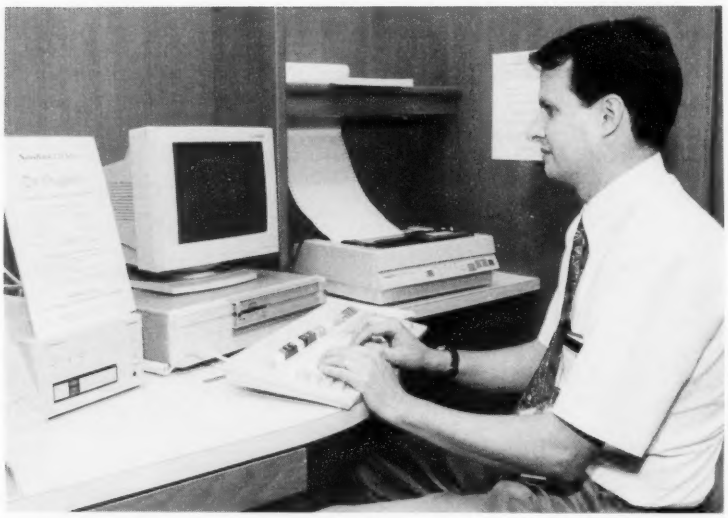
There are as many reasons for using the massive newspaper collection in the Library of Congress as there are readers filling out call slips for them. And the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room is among the most heavily used of the Library's 22 reading rooms.

Just a few of the more than 1,500 newspapers received in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room; a researcher uses one of the bound volumes of 19th century newspapers. ***Photos by Jim Higgins***

On a given day, you might see a reader poring over the *New York Times Obituaries Index* before going to the microfilm cabinets to pull out the rolls he needs to check death dates for people mentioned in a book about early 20th century New York that he is editing. He can either read the microfilm and take notes or, since *New York Times* citations list page numbers, take it directly to a microfilm printer to make copies of the stories he wants.

At a nearby library table, a historian may be reading the *Raleigh Register & North Carolina Gazette* for 1823, looking for accounts of antebellum commercial activity. And at another, a lexicographer may be searching 18th century newspapers for the earliest use of a popular phrase. A novelist wanting prices of food, real estate and clothing as background for a story set during the 1930s would be using microfilm, as did media researchers who pored over 1944 headlines in preparation for stories about D-Day.

An amateur genealogist might be reading from both bound volumes of the oldest newspapers and later microfilm to search for her family roots. Readers may be using current out-of-town newspapers for their advertising—job ads if they're seeking work and real estate ads if they already have new positions. And some desks generally are oc-



Mark Sweeney, senior reference librarian, searches a newspaper on CD–ROM.

cupied by people reading the sports page.

Those who study the contemporary scene gain valuable access to information about events and public opinion around the nation and around the world from the 350 U.S. newspapers and 1,070 foreign papers currently received and added to the collections. An additional 122 United States and 33 foreign newspapers are retained on a current basis only.

Additions to the permanent collection include at least one newspaper from every state and from the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Many of the U.S. newspapers are in foreign languages, as are most of the foreign papers.

But, important as this gigantic collection of contemporary information is, the *retrospective* collection represents one of the true gems of the Library of Congress. For the cultural historian, there is no greater source of contemporary information about American life and values in America since the 17th century.

"We have our history as a nation recorded in our newspapers," said Frank J. Carroll, head of the Newspaper Section in the Serial and Government Publications Division, when he was interviewed by *The Gazette*, the Library's staff newspaper, in 1990 on the occasion of his 25th anniversary at the Library. "Of all the great countries of the Western world, ours is the only one whose history from its beginning is recorded in the press.

"Great Britain and other European countries, by contrast, had their beginnings long before the advent of newspapers. In our press, we have a valuable tool, a tool that must be used in the writing of our history."

Historical research using old newspapers is as difficult as it is fascinating, although the Library's Newspaper and Current Periodicals Reading Room reference shelves contain a sizable collection of newspaper indexes, including that for *The New York Times* back to 1851, the year it was founded, and for *The Times* of London from 1785. Printed indexes are available for many newspapers for recent decades. The Library has limited electronic indexes and text from major newspapers for recent years. Electronic indexes and text are increasingly becoming available from commercial vendors.

Self-service drawers in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room hold microfilm of *The Times* of London and *The New York Times* as well as for *The Washington Post*, *Washington Star*, *Los Angeles Times* and *The Wall Street Journal*, selected for their diversity and their heavy usage.

Other microfilm, about a half-million rolls of it, is in the stacks adjacent to the reading room's south side. Print newspapers are retained until microfilm is acquired in the spacious newspaper deck off the north side of the reading room. Bound newspapers are stored at the Library's Landover, Md., facility and must be requested in advance.

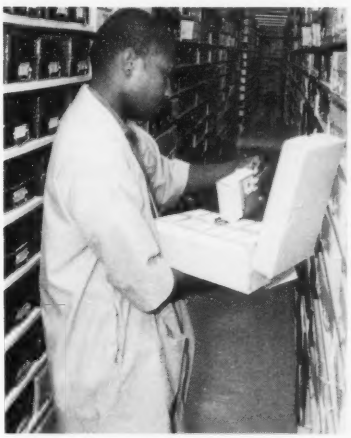
While unbound and bound newspapers do not circulate, much of the microfilm collection does and can be borrowed for researchers by local libraries through interlibrary loan. The Photoduplication Service can supply reproductions from newspapers not available on microfilm if a specific citation is provided. The Library can supply a list of Washington free-lance researchers who regularly assist out-of-town scholars at reasonable rates.

Many university and large public libraries have the LC publication *Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress* and other guides to the newspaper collection.

The Library of Congress began collecting newspapers as soon as it was founded in 1800 and has been keeping them since that time.

While most of the annual additions to the newspaper collection come from copyright deposit or purchase of current publications, selected historic papers are acquired when they become available. In 1993 such additions included 19 issues for February and March 1792 of *The Mail* or *Claypoole's Daily Advertiser*, pub-

Thomas Bigley, newspaper deck attendant, reshelves microfilm in the self-serve cabinets.



Darren R. Jones, senior reference technician, retrieves materials for reader use.

lished in Philadelphia, and one copy each of three original New York City newspapers reporting on the sinking of the *Titanic*. These are the *New York Tribune* and the *New York World* for April 16, 1912, and the *New York Herald* for April 15, 1912.

While access to contemporary reports of famed events is relatively simple because dates are known, historians taking a long look back at the more obscure aspects of America's past find that poring over microfilm and fading newsprint remains a way of life and often a satisfying one. There is always the chance of a serendipitous find, which may be the most fascinating part of newspaper research.

And there are always new insights to be gained. The contemporary press seemed hardly to notice the attempted assassination of President Andrew Jackson on Jan. 30, 1835. This was the first assault on a president by a would-be assassin. It failed because the assailant's gun misfired twice, historians tell us.

Newspapers from other times and other places can give a new perspective on contemporary experience. No reader can fail to see pathos in newspaper coverage of the stock market crash on Oct. 29, 1929, which included optimistic predictions for a speedy recovery.

And foreign newspapers can always be counted on to tell us how the United States is perceived throughout the world.

—Jeanne Smith is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

LC's Annual Report For 1992 Available

The Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1992 has just been released for public acquisition.

The report, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1992, describes the Library's activities in its three buildings in southeast Washington, D.C., and in national and international outreach programs.

Of particular note in 1992 were the Library's programs to process and protect its collection of more than 100 million items and to introduce worldwide electronic access to its exhibitions. The Library met its goal of reducing its arrearage of unprocessed materials by 5.7 million items during fiscal 1992, leaving a total of 33.6 million items still to be processed as the fiscal year ended.

After the discovery of thefts and mutilations of materials in its collections, the Library introduced several measures. During 1992 the Library closed all stacks except to employees with work-related needs for access. Electronic theft detection gates were placed at every Library exit.

Images and text from two major exhibitions were made available online throughout the world during 1992. One of the exhibitions was "1492: An Ongoing Voyage," which marked the high point of the Library's multiyear commemoration of the Columbus quincentenary. Drawing largely from the Library's collections, the bilingual Spanish-English exhibition included maps and globes, prints and documents, books and codices, three-dimensional objects and navigational tools. Images from the quincentenary exhibition were made available to users of the Internet and America Online.

The 77-page, paperbound publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954, for $3.75. Cite stock number 030–000–00258–2 when ordering.

LC's Chinese Collection Is Largest in Western World:
Growth Tied to Political Changes

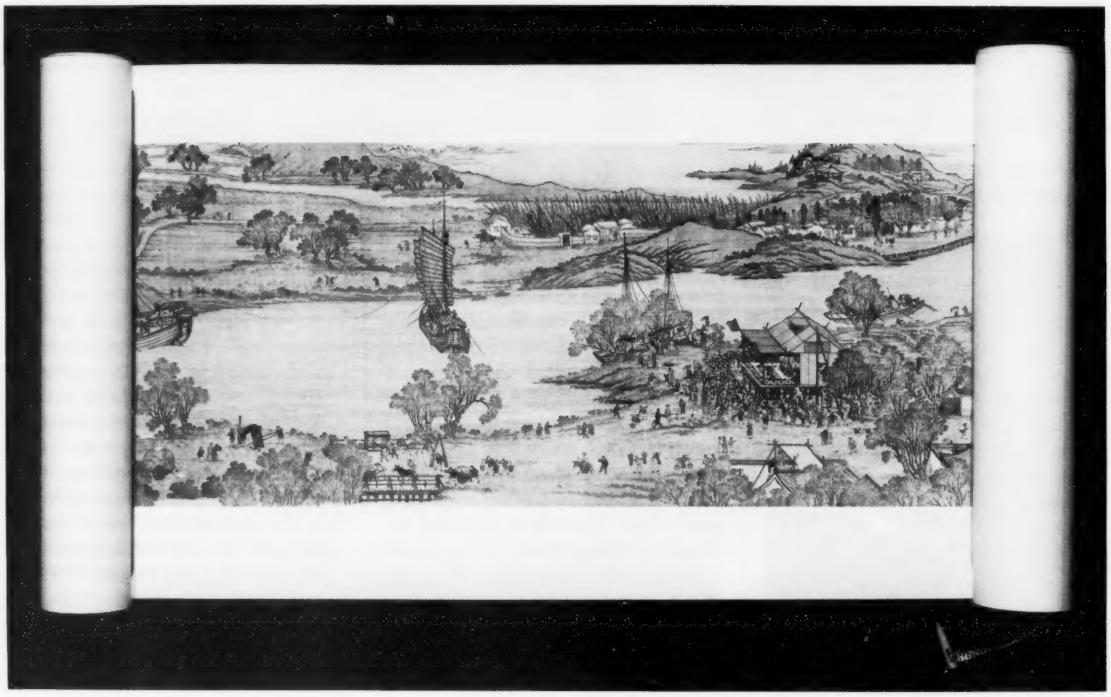
China has existed longer as a cultural and political entity than any other major power, but only in the last few decades has it begun to play a role commensurate with its size and population.

Today, few of the world's major challenges can be addressed without China's participation. And yet, while moving toward modernization, China continues to find strength and inspiration in its past.

This link between the past and present is amply reflected in the Library's vast collection of Chinese materials. Already one of the preeminent collections of Chinese books and documents in the Western world, its development and use was greatly accelerated when Presidents Nixon and Carter ended the diplomatic estrangement between the United States and China in the 1970s. More recently—despite the fluctuating and tempestuous nature of the U.S.-China relationship—China's new economic dynamism has further encouraged the Library's acquisitions and use of Chinese materials.

According to Chi Wang, head of the Chinese Section, the collection contains nearly 700,000 volumes in Chinese. Dr. Wang also noted that there are several thousand volumes in Manchu, Mongol, Moso (Nashi) and 14 other minority languages. Besides books and manuscripts, the collection contains files of Chinese newspapers, serials and microforms.

Arthur W. Hummel, chief of the Orientalia Division (later renamed the Asian Division) from 1928 until 1954, once noted that the first significant collection of books to come to the Library in the Chinese language was a gift from the Emperor of China, made in June 1869. Subsequent early acquisitions of Chinese books include some 2,500 volumes from the library of Caleb Cushing, the first American minister to China, in 1879; more than 6,000 volumes of Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian and



Portion of a very long scroll, "City of Cathay or Spring Festival Along the River." The earliest version of this scroll was made in 960–1127 A.D.; this reproduction is from 1739. *All images from Chinese Section collection.*

Tibetan books presented in 1901–02 by another American minister to China, William W. Rockhill; and a gift of 7,000 volumes given by the Chinese government in 1904 and 1908.

Dr. Hummel credited much of the early development of the Oriental collection to Herbert Putnam (Librarian of Congress, 1899–1939). "It was fortunate for the development of the Oriental collections," said Dr. Hummel, "that from 1899 to 1939 the Library of Congress had as its head a man of rare judgment and foresight, who realized long before other librarians of the country the future importance of Oriental books and who grasped intuitively the nature of the unified world toward which we are moving."

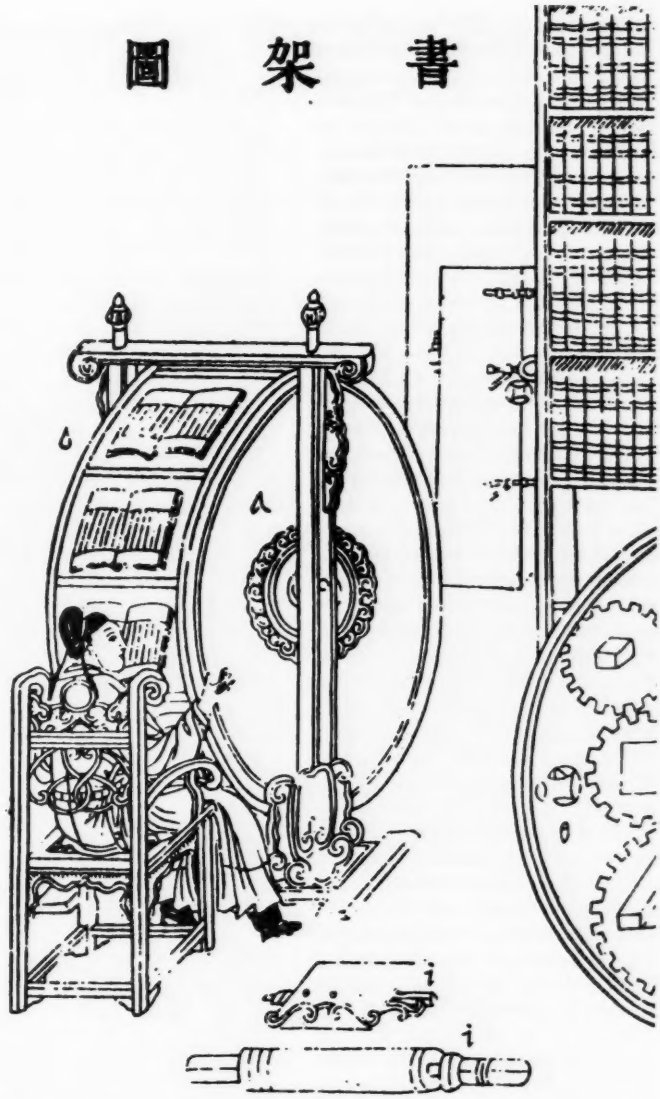
The nature and volume of Chinese materials coming to the section have changed and expanded since then.

Some of these changes were discussed at the Association for Asian Studies Conference held last March in Boston. Publishers from China told the audience of university professors and librarians of East Asian libraries that annual double-digit percentage increases have led to more than 100,000 titles being published in China last year. The government-run book distribution and sales system, once a monopoly, is being supplanted by a "second channel" of independent and uncoordinated sales outlets.

Members of the Committee on East Asian Libraries discussed the possibilities of cooperative acquisitions and resource sharing among libraries. A more ambitious step is being taken by the Association of Research Libraries to formulate collaborative strategies and on-line connections with countries outside the United States.

In addition to maintaining the collection, the reference staff of the Chinese Section is frequently asked to provide information for congressional members, government agencies and the general public. Requests vary from up-to-date information on China's political leaders to statistical data on industry, trade and population.

Events such as the Tiananmen Square protests in 1989 and the recent conditional renewal by President Clinton of China's most-favored-nation trade status inevitably increase the number of questions asked of the Library's Chinese reference librarians.



This illustration of a Chinese scholar reading from a "book wheel" is reproduced from the Library's copy of *Ku chin t'ushu chi ch'eng*, the world's largest printed encyclopedia, comprising 5,040 volumes (1895–1898 edition).

Often requiring even more in-depth research are more mundane inquiries about the Chinese family background of the original "Siamese twins," the history of Chinese foo dogs and the meaning and characteristics of Chinese zodiac animals. Congress and its staff frequently ask for advice on their fact-finding trips to China and have their Chinese names "created" and handwritten by David Hsu, a professional calligrapher and reference librarian in the section.

Demand for service in the Chinese Section has grown rapidly in recent years, even as *Publishers Weekly*, noted that "in the recent decade, the Chinese community [in America] has been growing rapidly. A large number have come from the mainland. Most of them have a good education and are book lovers. At the same time, China's policy on reform and opening to the outside world has brought unprecedented prosperity in publishing, both in the number of titles published and in the breadth of coverage and depth of research. So we have on the one hand an ever-larger and fast-growing body of Chinese readers, and on the other plenty of good books and periodicals to be read."

Thus, the Chinese Collection has assumed a larger role in serving Congress, federal government agencies, research and educational institutions and readers from countries around the world.

—*Mi Chu Wiens*

Dr. Wiens is an area specialist and the chief recommending officer for the Chinese Collection

Chinese Section Receives Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation Grant

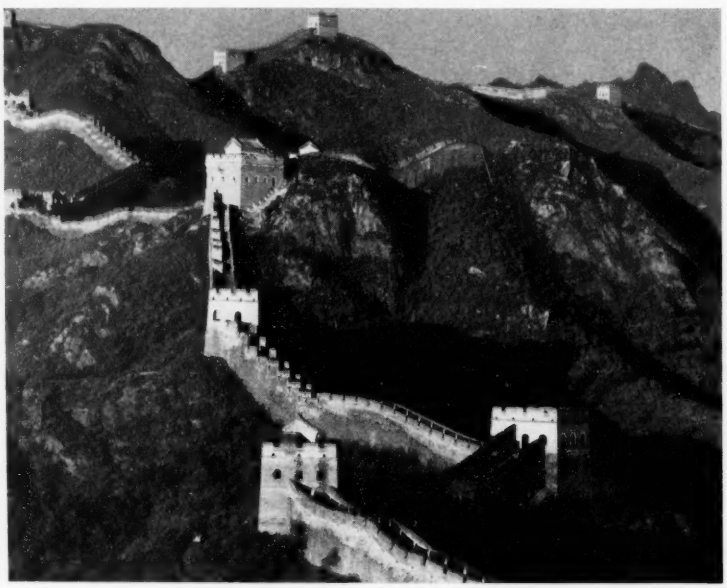
The Chinese Section in the Asian Division has received a grant of $68,000 from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange to support the creation of a Chinese microfilm research guide of the more than 15,000 reels of Chinese microfilm in the collection.

According to Chi Wang, head of the Chinese Section, "This grant will help the Chinese Section to prepare the long-awaited bibliographic guide." Dr. Wang added that this is the first time the Asian Division has received a grant from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation.

The foundation, supported by private funding from the Republic of China on Taiwan, and with offices in the United States and Europe, is dedicated to supporting Chinese studies in key global areas. For the past six years, the foundation has been contributing several million dollars per year to aid projects in the field and is one of the few foundations in the United States with this primary focus.

The Chinese collection has extensive and noteworthy holdings of microfilm materials, including Chinese monographs, periodicals and newspapers totaling approximately 15,600 reels. The section's holdings on microfilm include such rare books as the *Peking Union Medical College Medical Books in Chinese* as well as even rarer newspapers from Japanese-occupied areas of China during 1943–44.

At the end of the two-year project, it is hoped that a CD-ROM version of the completed research guide will be produced, becoming a pioneer project in the Asian Division. University libraries, other institutions and China specialists will then have a powerful tool in accessing the invaluable LC materials on microfilm.



Chin shan Peak of the Great Wall in Beijing, from *Beijing: The Great Wall* (date unknown)

News from the Center for the Book:
'Books Change Lives' Across America

This Hallowed Ground, Heidi, Beautiful Joe, Black Beauty, Gone with the Wind, Hawaii, The Story of Doctor Doolittle and *Henny Penny* were among the books that "changed the lives" of readers of the International Reading Association's newspaper *Reading Today,* according to letters published in the June/July issue.

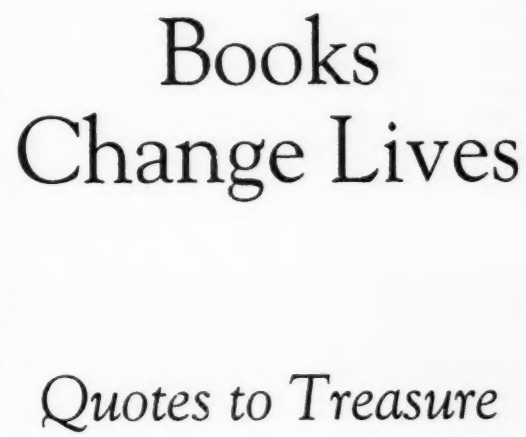
This was the second issue of *Reading Today* to feature responses from readers to the editor's invitation to write brief articles about the role of books in their lives.

The International Reading Association is one of more than 100 organizations participating in "Books Change Lives," the Center for the Book's national reading promotion campaign for 1993–1994. The campaign's purpose is to remind people of the joys of reading and of the importance of books in shaping individual lives as well as a knowledge-based democracy. It is dedicated to Thomas Jefferson, who believed that the power of the intellect could shape a free and democratic society.

In 1815 Jefferson sold his personal library to the government to reestablish the Library of Congress (which had been burned by the British in 1814, when it was housed in the U.S. Capitol); he immediately began forming another library, explaining to his friend John Adams, "I cannot live without books."

"Books Change Lives" essay contests have been especially popular among the Center for the Book's reading promotion partners. More than 9,000 students entered *READ* magazine's contest (see LC *Information Bulletin,* June 13, 1994), and the Correctional Education Association sponsored a successful contest among prison inmates.

The American Library Association has just published *Books Change Lives: Quotes to Treasure,* a collection of more than 40 quotations from well-known children's writers and illustrators on how books have changed their lives. Contributors include Tomie dePaola, Jan Brett, Shonto Begay, Jerry Pinkney, Susan Cooper, Michael Dorris, Pam Conrad, Jim Haskins and the late Charles Mikolaycak. Each quotation appears with the writer's signature. The 48-page booklet makes an attractive gift. Copies are available for $6.95 from ALA Editions, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Use code 7727–8–0070 when ordering. To order by phone call (800) 545–2433.



Copies of the Center for the Book's "Books Change Lives" promotional leaflet, which presents ideas for participating in the campaign, are still available. Write the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540–8200.

☐ **Chautauqua and Rural Libraries in North Dakota.** On July 18, the North Dakota Center for the Book and the North Dakota State Library began hosting "prologue" discussions of works of American literature prior to the Aug. 5-9 presentation in Bismarck by the Great Plains Chautauqua Society of "American Writers of the Gilded Age." Scholars interpreted Mark Twain, W.E.B. Du Bois, Stephen Crane, Jack London and Kate Chopin.

On Sept. 16 and 17, the North Dakota center and the state library, in cooperation with the Center for the Study of Rural Librarianship at Clarion University in Pennsylvania, will sponsor a conference, "The 21st Century: The Future of Rural and Small Libraries." Kathleen Norris, author of *Dakota: A Spiritual Geography* (1993), will present a lecture on Sept. 15, in Bismarck, an event being held in conjunction with the conference.

The first issue of the North Dakota Center's newsletter was published in July. To receive the newsletter and for information about the Chautauqua events and rural libraries conference, write or call the North Dakota Center for the Book, North Dakota State Library, 604 E. Boulevard Ave., Bismarck ND 58505–0800; (701) 224–3681.

☐ **Writing Rendezvous in Alaska.** More than 60 authors, storytellers, playwrights, poets, journalists, booksellers, publishers and librarians were among the speakers at "Writing Rendezvous 1994: A Celebration of Alaskan Authors and Literature," an event sponsored by the Alaska Center for the Book in

Anchorage on May 20–21. The gathering, attended by more than 400, took place in the Anchorage Museum of History and Art on May 20, and the Egan Convention Center on May 21.

Alaska State Librarian Karen Crane introduced the program on May 20, which was hosted by author and former Alaska Gov. Jay Hammond. Gov. (and author) Walter Hickel also spoke and issued an Alaska Center for the Book Day proclamation. Other speakers included Howard Weaver, editor of the *Anchorage Daily News*, Beverly Beeton, provost of the University of Alaska-Anchorage (UAA); and Ronald Spatz, director of the UAA creative writing program, who read a letter of congratulations from Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) to the Alaska Center for the Book and presented this year's awards to the winners of the UAA/Anchorage Daily News Creative Writing Contest.

Other highlights included: the unveiling of a new literary map of Alaska, a silent auction of handmade books by Alaskan children to benefit a new Head Start program in Anchorage's Mountain View area, the presentation of a Lifetime Achievement Award to former Alaska poet laureate John Haines for his contribution to literacy in the state and a dance program.

The focus on May 21 was on panel discussions in the morning and a street fair with book-signings, poetry readings and book exhibits in the afternoon. The panel discussions were on topics such as Alaska native writers, computers and writing, collecting Alaskana, the oral tradition and the printed word, the art of interviewing, Alaskan children's books and how to get published. At another session, four Alaska poets laureate read from their works.

The entire event was the brainchild of Sandy Harper, owner of Cyrano's Bookstore in Anchorage and president of the Alaska center. For information write the Alaska Center for the Book, Loussac Library, 3600 Denali St., Anchorage, AK 99503–6093.

Jay Hammond, former governor of Alaska, signs an autograph during "Writing Rendezvous 1994."

☐ **Treasures of Florida Libraries.** An exhibit of rare books, manuscripts, photographs and maps from more than 25 leading public and private institutions in Florida opened June 22 at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida in Miami.

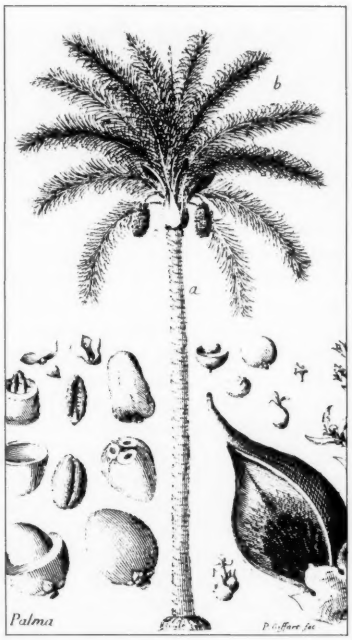


Illustration of a palm from Charles Plumier's *Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera* (1703), University of Miami Library.

This exhibit was developed by the University of Miami Library, the Florida Center for the Book and the Historical Museum of Southern Florida. In his preface to the illustrated 74-page exhibit catalog, LC Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole salutes this model cooperative project, which brings together treasures from 29 unique library collections, as "a guide to the intellectual riches of a still-growing state, a stimulus to historical and humanistic research and an inspiration for collectors and donors alike."

The catalog, published by the Florida Center for the Book, is available from the center for $10. Write or call the Florida Center for the Book, Broward County Library, 100 S. Andrews Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301; (305) 357–7404.

1994 Class of Soros Fellows Selected

The Library of Congress and the Soros Foundation have made final selections for the 1994 class of the Visiting Fellows Program for librarians and information specialists from Central and Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. This is the third year for the program, funded by the New York foundation to promote intercultural relations.

The group includes two residents of Croatia and one each from 10 other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and is made up of nine librarians, one library director, one university student and one professor of information science. The class of 1994 also represents different types of libraries—national, university, public and special—as well as different functions within them.

The fellows will arrive Sept. 12 for the three-month program introducing them to the mission, organization and operations of the Library. A month devoted to general orientation will be followed by five weeks of specialized work assignments within the library designed to meet the fellows' professional needs and to coincide with the goals of the library. In November the class will visit the Online Computer Library Center in Dublin, Ohio, as guests of OCLC and meet with the director of OCLC Europe.

The Library of Congress-Soros Foundation Visiting Fellows Program was initiated in 1992 by Dr. Billington and George Soros, president of the Soros Foundation. The collaborative effort has already had an impact on fellows who have completed the program, enabling them to play leading roles in their countries in encouraging the open access to information that is essential for democratic societies.

The competitive selection process begins at the local Soros Foundation offices throughout Central and Eastern Europe and the newly independent states, where staff members initially screen applications from librarians and information specialists of the region who are fluent in English. Local staffs also conduct interviews and English proficiency examinations. The final selection of 12 visiting fellows is made by a Library of Congress selection team.

The 1994 visiting fellows are Temenuga Chakarova, Scientific-Technical Union, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria; Olena Garaschenko, Regional Universal Research Library, Kirovograd, Ukraine; Mimoza Hoxha, Public Library of Fier, Albania; Snjezana Ivanovic, Institute for Development and International Relations, and Andrea Lovric, National and University Library, Zagreb, Croatia; Olga Isayenko, Central Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrghyz Republic, Bishkek, Kyrghyzstan; Dunja Kalcic, National and University Library, Ljubljana, Slovenia; Lyubov Katz, Voronezh State University Library, Russia; Anita Komlodi, Kossuth Lajos University, Debrecen, Hungary; Agnieszka Krawczynska, Warsaw University, Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies Library, Poland; Marika Liivamagi, Tartu University Library, Estonia; and Jela Steinerova, Comenius University, Department of Library and Information Science, Bratislava, Slovakia.

Soros Experience Is a Benefit To Fellows as Well as LC Staff

For 26 librarians and information science educators, the Soros experience at the Library has been something these visiting fellows will long remember.

But what about LC's staff? Was this also a rewarding experience for them?

Despite heavy demands on their time, several supervisors agreed to work with the Soros fellows.

One LC supervisor reported that the Soros Fellow was eager to learn about minimal on-line cataloging and completed processing of 50 titles in two weeks. The Fellow and her trainer became close friends and continue to correspond with each other.

Jolande Goldberg of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office was also very pleased with the work of another Fellow, Olga Sivac of Moldova. Ms. Goldberg called Ms. Sivac, who worked with rare German and Czech materials, "extra bright."

The Automation Section of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division and the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room became a "second home" to Boris Kosorok, Soros Fellow from Slovenia. With the guidance of section head John Kimball, Mr. Kosorok attended meetings in his field of interest, met with automated reference service specialists and even handled a major CD-ROM acquisitions project for the reading room in which more than 80 titles were claimed through Copyright deposit requirements.

Mr. Kimball notes that Boris "is a very enthusiastic and dedicated individual—a very hard worker. There were no problems in having him with us, and his stay was of considerable benefit to all parties."

The success of this work relationship has prompted Mr. Kimball to accept two Soros Fellows for work details this fall.

The 1993 class of Soros Fellows (from left, top row): Boris Kosorok of Slovenia, Ursula Roosmaa of Estonia, Dzidra Perceva of Latvia, Maria Pokopcik of Lithuania and Vladimir Belousov of Russia; (middle row): Mascha Toropygina of Russia, Olga Sivac of Moldova, Katica Acevska Garoska of Macedonia, Anu Nestor of Estonia and Isabela Popescu of Romania; (bottom row): Nora Deak of Hungary and Cornelia Bucur of Romania.

According to Hisao Matsumoto, head of the Japanese Section, Mascha Toropygina of Russia gained valuable experience in the Japanese Section while providing reference assistance and processing materials.

Anu Nestor and Ursula Roosmaa, acquisitions librarians from Estonia, assisted in the Gift Section of the Exchange and Gift Division, and the Humanities and Social Sciences Reading Room has been host to six Soros Fellows in the past two years. Mary Lacy in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division will once again tutor a Fellow in 1994.

An ideal match for the the Soros Fellows who work with bibliographies at their home institutions is Sherry Shapiro of Library Services in the Congressional Research Service. Four Soros Fellows have worked with Ms. Shapiro on bibliographies covering a variety of subjects.

Finally, there are those LC staffers who are in the "business" of training. A perfect example of this is the staff of the Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office, headed by Judith Cannan, who will once again provide PC training for the Soros Fellows.

The consensus among the Soros Fellows was that the LC staffers were extremely attentive, helpful and friendly. Isabela Popescu of Romania sums up her experience by explaining that the "assignments gave us the chance to really work in the Library, to deal with real situations and to solve real problems. The work in the Library of Congress may be very different from what we do at our libraries, but we understand that essentially it is the same—to provide quick and accurate information to our patrons."

—*Vera DeBuchananne*

Vera DeBuchananne is program coordinator of the LC-Soros Foundation Visiting Fellows Program.

Seven Composers Receive Koussevitzky Commissions

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation Inc. have awarded commissions for new musical works to seven composers. The commissions are being granted jointly by the foundations and the performing organizations that will present the newly composed works.

Award winners and the groups cosponsoring their commissions are: Ross Bauer and the Rohnert Park Symphony; Sebastian Currier and Cygnus Ensemble; Donald Erb and the Audubon String Quartet; Robert Greenberg and the Alexander String Quartet; Peter Lieberson and the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra; Bernard Rands and the Philadelphia Orchestra; and Poul Ruders and the Riverside Symphony.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation of New York, founded in 1950 and 1942, respectively, perpetuate Koussevitzky's lifelong efforts to encourage contemporary composers. Commissions are awarded annually.

Serge Koussevitzky was appointed conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1924 and served in that post for 25 years. He died in 1951. Works commissioned by him and the two foundations include established masterpieces such as Benjamin Britten's *Peter Grimes* and Béla Bartók's *Concerto for Orchestra.*

Commissions are awarded in a competition open to chamber ensembles and orchestras and composers of any nationality. Groups must submit the name of a composer whose work they would like to commission jointly with the foundations, and undertake to perform the work within two years of its completion. Manuscripts of commissioned works are deposited in the Koussevitzky Collection in the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

The Rohnert Park (California) Symphony joins the foundations in commissioning Ross Bauer to write a new work for chamber orchestra. Mr. Bauer, a New England native, studied at the New England Conservatory and Brandeis University. He teaches theory and composition at the University of California at Davis, where he is director of the UC Davis Contemporary Music Players.

A founding member of Boston's Griffin Music Ensemble, Mr. Bauer's many honors include Guggenheim, National Endowment for the Arts, MacDowell Colony and Wellesley Conference fellowships, and the Walter Hinrichsen Award from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. Recent commissions have been granted by the Fromm Foundation and the San Francisco Contemporary Music Players.

A new chamber work is commissioned by the foundations and the Cygnus Ensemble from composer Sebastian Currier, 1993 winner of the Rome Prize in composition. Among his honors are a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Friedheim Award, a Barlow Endowment Commission, a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and several awards from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Currier is composer-in-residence at the Bowdoin Summer Festival and the Fontana Concert Society. He holds a doctorate from the Juilliard School, where he is currently a faculty member in the Evening Division.

Donald Erb's commission is awarded jointly by the Foundations and the Audubon Quartet for the creation of a new string quartet. Distinguished Professor of Composition at the Cleveland Institute of Music, Mr. Erb's many commissions and awards are from the Ford, Guggenheim, Naumberg and Rockefeller foundations, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Cleveland Orchestra and the McKim Fund in the Library of Congress, among others. He has served as composer-in-residence of the Dallas and St. Louis Symphony orchestras, and at the American Academy in Rome.

Born in 1927, Mr. Erb received degrees from Kent State University, the Cleveland Institute of Music and Indiana University. His early career was spent as a jazz trumpeter. In 1982 Mr. Erb was elected president of the American Music Center.

The Alexander String Quartet joins the foundations in commissioning a new work from composer Robert Greenberg, a faculty member of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music. Mr. Greenberg, born in Brooklyn in 1954, received his undergraduate degree from Princeton University and a Ph.D. in composition from the University of California at Berkeley. He is host and lecturer for the San Francisco Symphony's "Discovery Series," which he helped create; he also writes and hosts the radio program "Words in Music" for San Francisco station KKHI-FM and has taped a college-level lecture series to be made available throughout the United States. Among Mr. Greenberg's awards and honors are three Nicola de Lorenzo Composition prizes and two Meet-the-Composer grants.

Peter Lieberson receives a commission from the foundations and the Orpheus Chamber Ensemble to compose a new horn concerto, which will have its premiere during the ensemble's Carnegie Hall series. Mr. Lieberson's previous commissions include those from the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the San Francisco Symphony. Prizes include the Ives scholarship of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the Goddard Lieberson Fellowship, named in honor of the composer's father, a musician and recording executive who was president of Columbia Records. His principal teachers included Milton Babbitt, Martin Boykan, Donald Martino, and Charles Wuorinen.

Born in 1946, Mr. Lieberson received graduate degrees in music from Columbia and Brandeis universities. He taught at Harvard University before moving to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to become the international director of Shambhala Training, a Tibetan Buddhist meditation and cultural program.

The commission awarded to Bernard Rands marks his second grant from the Koussevitzky Foundation; the first, in 1983, resulted in his *Suite No. 2—Le Tambourin*, which won the John F. Kennedy Center's prestigious Friedheim Award. Mr. Rands is commissioned jointly by the foundations and the Philadelphia Orchestra, where he is composer-in-residence. The premiere of the new work is slated for May 1995, under the direction of Music Director Wolfgang Sawallisch.

Born in England in 1934, Mr. Rands studied in Italy with Luigi Dallapiccola, Luciano Berio and Bruno Maderna. He immigrated to the United States in 1975. The composer's many honors include awards and fellowships from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Guggenheim and Fromm foundations and the National Endowment for the Arts; he won the 1984 Pulitzer Prize for music. Mr. Rands is Professor of Composition at Harvard University and is on the faculty of the Juilliard School.

The Riverside Symphony, resident orchestra of Columbia University, joins the foundations in commissioning Danish composer

(Cont. on p. 342, col. 3)

Notice: To All Past and Present African American Employees of the Library of Congress

A proposed settlement has been reached in an equal employment class action brought on behalf of African American employees of the Library of Congress. The Complaint in this class action alleged racial discrimination in competitive and noncompetitive promotions and personnel actions in or into professional and administrative jobs. The case is captioned *Cook v. Billington*, C.A. No. 82-0400 (NHJ/PJA). The plaintiff-class certified by the District Court on Dec. 13, 1988 is as follows:

All past, present and future black employees at the Library of Congress who possess the minimum objective qualifications necessary to be eligible under valid, nondiscriminatory standards for selection or promotion to any professional or administrative position at the Library of Congress, and who have been, are being, or may in the future be, denied equal employment or promotional opportunities as a result of defendant's discriminatory practices complained of herein.

December 13, 1988 Opinion at 3. The plaintiff-class also includes all members of the 4(a) Subclass certified by the Court on June 8, 1984 as:

All past, present and future black employees at the Library of Congress . . . who were not promoted to positions by reason of the Library of Congress Regulations, section 4(a). June 8, 1984 Opinion at 3–4. If you fall within either, or both, of the descriptions quoted above and you were employed by the Library of Congress on or after Nov. 25, 1975, this proposed settlement may affect you.

The proposed Settlement Agreement provides significant monetary relief as well as injunctive measures to ensure equity in promotions, competitive selections and other employment practices. The Agreement includes a provision for independent review of the Library's competitive selection process by the Office of Personnel Management and other monitors to ensure that the process is fair and equitable. The Agreement will give representatives of the plaintiff-class the opportunity to meet with the Librarian and/or Deputy Librarian at least twice annually throughout the duration of the Agreement. It also provides a limited number of promotion and career development opportunities for members of the class.

Questions regarding class membership and distribution of relief will be decided by a Committee composed of up to 13 class members.

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT YOU ARE A MEMBER OF THE CLASS DESCRIBED ABOVE, YOU MUST NOTIFY THE COMMITTEE BY SENDING YOUR NAME, HOME ADDRESS, HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER AND OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBER TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

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1050 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
ATTENTION: COOK CLASS ACTION

YOUR NOTICE MUST BE RECEIVED BY NOV. 16, 1994.

MEETING

The Council of National Library and Information Associations (CNLIA) held its semiannual meeting at the 60 East Club in New York City on May 6.

Reflecting the increased use of electronic networking, a special committee surveyed the member organizations and learned that most make use of electronic networking to some degree, making record keeping and communication with their membership easier. But the members also are aware of the problems raised by this new technology. All agree that confidentiality of the user must be respected and most agree that networked information will force copyright and property right changes.

The program focused on "CNLIA: Its Mission and Vision for the Future." To help the council rethink its purpose, a facilitator, Thomas Alrutz, a senior official of the New York Public Library, helped the members analyze their responses to several questions sent to them in advance. All agreed that membership gave them a sense of belonging to the larger library community and that some of the recent initiatives, such as the calendar of meetings of library organizations, the survey of conference planning and the booklet on the speakers bureau had been helpful. It was also generally agreed that CNLIA should propose initiatives on issues to membership; the council should also act on as well as receive suggestions from member associations.

Theodore Wiener of the Library attended as councilor for the Association of Jewish Libraries.

Koussevitzky *(Cont. from p. 341)*
Poul Ruders. Born in 1949, Mr. Ruders studied organ at the Royal Danish Conservatoire, but is largely self-taught as a composer. The British Broadcasting Corp., Danish Radio and Ensemble InterContemporain have commissioned works from the composer, and he received the 1991 Royal Philharmonic Society Charles Heidsieck Award for his *First Symphony*. Ruders has taught at Yale University. —*Kate Rivers*

News from the National Library Service:

John Wilkinson Receives Sinclair Award

John Wilkinson of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) received the Fred L. Sinclair Award from the California Transcribers and Educators of the Visually Handicapped (CTEVH) at their annual conference on April 22.

The award for Outstanding Contributions to the Education of the Visually Impaired is presented only occasionally by CTEVH to individuals who merit special recognition; Mr. Wilkinson is the fifth recipient of the honor.

Mr. Wilkinson is a braille specialist with the NLS Braille Development Section. As the section's literary braille adviser, he responds to the high daily volume of queries by mail and telephone from around the country regarding braille transcription practices, formats and standards.

Mr. Wilkinson was the first "mainstreamed" totally blind braille-reading student from first grade on in the state of Maryland. He developed a great respect and affection for braille transcribers in the course of his education because of the indispensable service they provided him. Mr. Wilkinson graduated from High Point High School in Prince George's County, Md., then went on to Montgomery College, also in Maryland, and American University in Washington, D.C. He received a B.A., summa cum laude, in music education in 1973, specializing in piano and voice.

Mr. Wilkinson joined NLS in 1974. He was promoted from braille instructor to literary braille adviser in 1988.

In addition to answering braillists' questions, Mr. Wilkinson monitors NLS's braille proofreader's certification courses, assists other government agencies in preparing braille documents and helps congressional offices write letters to their blind constituents. Since 1988 Mr. Wilkinson has written a regular column on braille transcription issues for the NLS publication *Update*.

During the award presentation, John Wilkinson was cited as: "the nation's No. 1 braille emergency helper at the other end of the 800-number; the man whose judgment we rely on when an author's sometimes confusing intent needs to be made clear in braille; the man whose contributions to the CTEVH conferences have been an inspiration to transcribers for many years; and the man who is always conscientiously and patiently available to help us provide our students with the highest possible quality of braille."

Norma Schecter of CTEVH presents the Sinclair Award to John Wilkinson.

NLS Is Triple Winner of Mature Media Awards

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) was a triple winner in the third annual National Mature Media Awards. This program, sponsored by the Mature Market Resource Center, recognizes the nation's top advertising, marketing and educational materials designed and produced for older adults.

The Talking Books Radio and TV PSA Campaigns each received Silver Awards for the Public Service Announcement Category. The "Meeting the Need" staff orientation film won a Bronze Award in the Staff/Inservice Training Category.

Frank Kurt Cylke, NLS director, said, "We were delighted to take part in the Mature Media Awards Program this year, and we were honored to be selected as a winner."

All entries were judged by a panel of mature-market experts with a combined 300 years of professional experience. Other winners of 1994 awards included *The Palm Beach Post*, CNN, Hanover Insurance and Manor Health Care Inc.

The awards—the first of their kind—were created to recognize the importance of media produced for Americans who are 50 years or older, the nation's fastest-growing population group. Gold, silver, bronze and merit awards in 31 categories were chosen from more than 660 entries. Categories included marketing communications, publications, educational/training programs, editorial and art/design. The most successful entries, judges concurred, used humor and nostalgia effectively. They had top quality design and content and portrayed their readers as people with various interests beyond those related to aging.

The 1994 program sponsors included the Whirlpool Corp., *Retirement Community Business Magazine*, the American Society on Aging and the American Custom Publishing Corp.

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